

LIST OF THE *GEOMETRIDAE*, *EPIPLEMIDAE*,
DREPANULIDAE, AND *THYRIDIDAE* COLLECTED ON
THE KEY ISLANDS BY MR. H. KÜHN.

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OF the eighty-four species and aberrations of Lepidoptera enumerated in the following paper as occurring in the Key Islands, three belong to the *Drepanulidae*, nine to the *Thyrididae*, and seven to the *Epiplemidae*, the remaining sixty-five being all *Geometridae*. Seventeen of these species appear to be undescribed, and five forms I regard as aberrations of species already known. As in the case of the Fergusson and Trobriand Islands, it will be observed that the species belonging to the Geometrid subfamilies *Geometrinae* and *Sterrhinae* largely preponderate.

FAMILY *DREPANULIDAE*.

1. *Ausaris scintillata* Wlk., XXVI. p. 1632 (1862).
2. *Cobanilla fulcata* sp. nov.
3. *Sophia lineata* sp. nov.

FAMILY *THYRIDIDAE*.

4. *Banisia angustifascia* Warr., Nov. Zool. IV. p. 378 (1897).
5. „ *ordinaria* Warr., A. & M. 1896. II. p. 228 (1896).
6. *Letchena myrsusalis* Wlk. ab. *idalialis* Wlk., XIX. p. 903 (1859).
7. *Oxycophina theorina* Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1887. p. 200 (1887).
8. *Pharambara cuprea* Bntler, A. & M. 1882. I. p. 233 (1882).
9. *Siculodes bastialis* Wlk., XIX. p. 902 (1859).
10. „ *obliquialis* Wlk., XXXIV. p. 1522 (1865).
11. *Striglina pyrrhata* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1575 (1866).
12. „ *mediosecta* sp. nov.

FAMILY *EPIPLEMIDAE*.

13. *Decetia dichromata* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1558 (1866).
14. *Uradopsis perfallax* sp. nov.
15. *Epiplema coeruleotincta* Warr., A. & M. 1896. I. p. 213 (1896).
16. „ *conflictaria* Wlk., XXIII. p. 851 (1861).
17. „ *inclurata* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1646 (1866).
18. „ *nivosaria* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1644 (1866).
19. „ *parvula* Moore, Ceyl. III. p. 402. Pl. 186. fig. 5 (1887).

FAMILY *GEOMETRIDAE*.

SUBFAMILY *ORTHOSTIXINAE*.

20. *Ozola marginata* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 358 (1896).
21. *Rambara satellinata* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1636 (1866).

SUBFAMILY PSEUDOTERPNIINAE.

22. *Pingasa candidaria* Warr., Nov. Zool. I. p. 382 (1894).

SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE.

23. *Agathia disconnecta* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 362 (1896).
 24. „ *diversilinea* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 284 (1896).
 25. „ *kühni* sp. nov.
 26. *Chrysochloroma megaloptera* Lower (*Euchloris*), Tr. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. XVIII. p. 87 (1894).
 27. *Diptodesma celataria* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1614 (1866).
 28. *Hemitheca pictifimbria* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 290 (1896).
 29. *Metallochloa militaris* Lucas, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 1891. p. 295 (1891).
 30. „ *lineata* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 291 (1896).
 31. „ *sanguinipuncta* sp. nov.
 32. *Oenospila orycentra* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 1887. p. 888 (1887).
 33. *Prasinocyma ocyptera* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 1887. p. 887 (1887).
 34. *Thalassodes immissaria* Wlk., XXII. p. 553 (1861).
 35. „ *veraria* Guen., Phal. I. p. 360 (1857).

SUBFAMILY STERRHINAE.

36. *Antitrygodes parvimacula* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 293 (1896).
 37. *Brachycola obrinaria* Guen. ab. *nebulifera* nov.
 38. *Craspedia amala* Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1886. p. 207 (1886).
 39. „ *desita* Wlk., XXI. p. 421 (1860).
 40. „ *homodoxa* Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1886. p. 208 (1886).
 41. „ *oppilata* Wlk., XXIII. p. 776 (1861).
 42. „ *parasira* Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1887. p. 485 (1887).
 43. „ *perlineata* Wlk., XXIII. p. 775 (1861).
 44. *Gnamptoloma arentiaria* Guen., Phal. II. p. 3 (1857).
 45. *Mnesithetis validaria* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1607 (1866).
 46. *Mnesterodes trypheropa* Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1889. p. 483 (1889).
 47. *Perixera argentispila* Warr., Pr. Z. S. 1893. p. 361 (1893).
 48. „ *ceramis* (?) Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1886. p. 209 (1886).
 49. „ *confiniscripta* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 374 (1896).
 50. „ *rubrisecta* sp. nov.
 51. *Pisoraca compacta* sp. nov.
 52. „ *grisea* sp. nov.
 53. *Problepsis hemicyclata* Warr., Nov. Zool. IV. p. 59 (1897).
 54. *Ptychopoda* (?) *uniformis* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 373 (1896).
 55. *Xenocentris incolorata* sp. nov.

SUBFAMILY HYDRIOMENINAE.

56. *Collix ghosha* Wlk., XXIV. p. 1249 (1862).

SUBFAMILY TRICHOPTERYGINAE.

57. *Remodes* (?) *melanoceros* ♀ Meyr., Tr. E. S. 1889. p. 481 (1889).
 58. *Sauris nigrocincta* Warr., Nov. Zool. III. p. 295 (1896).

SUBFAMILY TEPHROCLYSTIINAE.

59. *Chloroclystis dentatissima* sp. nov.
 60. *Gymnoscelis bryosropa* Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1889. p. 489 (1889).
 61. „ *erymna* Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1886. p. 192 (1886).
 62. „ *inops* sp. nov.
 63. „ *nigreseens* sp. nov.
 64. *Pasiophilodes lepta* Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1886. p. 191 (1886).
 65. „ *maculilinea* sp. nov.

SUBFAMILY DEILINIINAE.

66. *Aplochloa virilaca* Wlk., XXII. p. 544 (1861).
 67. *Heterostegane insulata* sp. nov.
 68. *Scardamia chrysolina* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* 1891. p. 640 (1891).

SUBFAMILY ASCOTINAE.

69. *Chogada callierossa* Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1889. p. 498 (1889).
 70. „ ab. *colorata* nov.
 71. „ ab. *particolor* nov.
 72. „ ab. *simplex* nov.
 73. „ ab. *suffusa* nov.
 74. „ *epistictis* Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1889. p. 499 (1889).
 75. *Eetropis dentilineata* Moore, *Pr. Z. S.* 1867. p. 631 (1867).
 76. *Racotis boarmiaria* Guen., *Phal.* I. p. 282 (1857).
 77. *Xylinophylla ochrea* sp. nov.

SUBFAMILY SELIDOSEMINAE.

78. *Casbia rectoria* Wlk., XXXV. p. 1667 (1866).
 79. „ *scardamiata* sp. nov.
 80. *Petelia inconspicua* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* III. p. 400 (1896).
 81. „ *medardaria* H.S., *Auss. Schm.* fig. 534.

SUBFAMILY ENNOMINAE.

82. *Hyposidra australis* Feld., *Reise Nov.* Pl. 129. figs. 23. 24 (1874).
 83. *Prionia obliquilineata* Warr., *Pr. Z. S.* 1893. p. 409 (1893).
 84. „ ab. *mediusta* nov.

NEW SPECIES AND GENERA.

Cobanilla fulvata sp. nov.

Forewings : dull olive-yellow, tinged with rosy along basal half of costa, before apex, and at anal angle ; the lines dull rosy ; first from inner margin at one-fourth, thick and curved to the median vein, where it stops ; second oblique, from middle of inner margin towards apex, before which it is sharply angulated and retracted to costa ; on the submedian fold it is slightly bent outwards, and is edged externally throughout its length with pale scales ; discocellular mark angulated, dull red, with a dot of white scales at the angle and at each end ; marginal area with transverse brown striae between the veins ; fringe reddish, darker at anal

angle and apex, which is marked with brown-black scales : a deeper yellow central shade is visible in certain lights, embracing the discocellular ; costal edge yellow throughout.

Hindwings : with the base and two central irregularly curved lines dull rosy ; discocellular with three white dots ; outer half of wing and the fringe suffused with coppery fulvous, and marked between the veins by rows of spots formed of transverse streaks.

Underside paler yellow ; the outer oblique line of forewings and a streak from base to anal angle rosy ; outer curved line of hindwing, the apex, and anal angle slightly rosy ; irregular dark speckling towards hindmargin in both wings ; fringe of forewings at anal angle dark brown. Face, palpi, pectus, and fore-femora bright orange-red ; shoulders and patagia rosy, mixed with yellow ; abdomen yellow, tinged with rosy down the back.

Expanse of wings : 45 mm.

One ♂, February 1896.

Sophta (?) lineata sp. nov.

Forewings : pale ochreous, with the whole wing except costa and marginal area suffused with pale brownish ; costal edge with pale greyish brown spots ; traces towards outer half of wing of two oblique double pale brown lines from inner margin, the first lost in the brownish discal suffusion, the second running to hindmargin below apex ; a pale brown marginal line, broader at anal angle ; a faint blackish cell-speck ; fringe pale brownish.

Hindwings : with six double pale brown lines, with darker edges ; the first two near base obscure ; the next three distinct ; the sixth marginal ; fringe brownish.

Underside similar, but the forewings show traces of transverse sinuous lines through the brownish suffusion. Head and thorax pale brownish ; abdomen ochreous, ringed with brownish.

Expanse of wings : 20 mm.

One ♀, 1894.

Striglina mediosecta sp. nov.

Forewings : dull brownish fawn-colour, with numerous transverse waved and slightly curved darker lines, the first three antemedian, the fourth and fifth enclosing a darker space in the middle of the wing ; outer third of wing darker brown, with the markings more obscure, bounded internally by a twice concave line ; fringe concolorous, with paler line at base ; costa pale ochreous between the darker fasciae and lines.

Hindwings : similar, but the lines more broken up, so as to form dashes between the veins.

Underside paler, with the transverse rippled markings plainer ; costal fourth of forewings conspicuously paler than the lower portion, which becomes deep brown towards hindmargin. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with the paler ground-colour of the wings ; palpi and forelegs darker.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm.

One ♂, January 1896.

Allied to *S. derasata* Warr., of which it is perhaps a local form.

Diradopsis gen. nov.

Exactly like *Dirades* Wlk., but the ♂ has the antennae strongly bipectinated; the tuft of hairs along the inner-marginal fold very strongly developed.

Type: *Diradopsis perfallax* sp. nov.

Diradopsis perfallax sp. nov.

At first sight exceedingly like *Dirades leucocephala* Wlk., but the wings are not so elongate and appear broader, and being thickly covered with darker strigae are dark grey instead of pale grey. The markings of the forewings are the same, but the outlines more ferruginous, and the line of submarginal black lunules is continued quite to the anal angle. In the hindwings the postmedian line is much more strongly bent below the middle in the ♂ and angled in the ♀. In both sexes the antennae are whiter. The markings in the forewings of the ♀ are identical with those of the ♂, the costal blotch not coalescing with that on the inner margin.

Expanse of wings: 23—24 mm.

A long series, including five ♂♂, dated January 1897.

Agathia kühni sp. nov.

Forewings: dull green: the costa white, dappled with grey, the streak becoming narrower at base; a pale slaty grey basal patch, with rounded darker grey edge; a bent pale grey fascia before middle, with paler centre and darker edges, swollen below costa, on median, and on inner margin, constricted between; outer line strongly zigzag, pale grey, its inner edge lunulate, marked with fuscous striae; marginal area slaty or purplish grey, much darker and marked with darker striae beyond the teeth of the second line, thinning off above vein 4 and almost obliterated above vein 6, enclosing a green subapical blotch with lunulate edges; fringe white, with fuscous grey tips.

Hindwings: with inner margin slaty grey; the grey marginal area much wider, the outer line more strongly dentate and darker internally; a narrow oval green patch on margin above middle, and two small green patches towards inner margin; veins towards hindmargin white, with black specks; tail filled up with deep red brown, with a narrow white line across base; apex pale grey, with darker striae; fringe as in forewings.

Underside pale whitish green, with the marginal markings deep purplish black, with vinous edges. Palpi and forelegs white below, slaty grey above; face white, with a grey central bar; fillet white, with a grey line behind; vertex, shoulders, base of patagia, and metathorax green; rest of patagia and abdomen grey, the crests grey; second segment with a pair of green spots.

Expanse of wings: 45 mm.

One ♂, 1893.

Named in honour of the collector.

Metallochloa sanguinipuncta sp. nov.

Forewings: bright apple-green; the costa broadly yellow, with short purple strigae; cell-spot large, blood-red; both lines double, darker green, much angulated; the cell-spot lying between the two arms of the inner line; its outer arm angulated outwards beyond cell at middle of wing, then oblique inwards, and again angulated

on submedian fold; both arms of the outer line angled inwards beyond cell and on submedian fold, and projecting outwards towards hindmargin between; a blood-red horizontal dash on the upper radial on the outer arm of the second line; fringe yellow; a row of small red dots between the veins before the hindmargin.

Hindwings: the same; the cell-spot still larger.

Underside pale green: fringes and costa of forewing yellow; a brown spot at apex of forewing. Face, palpi, and fillet brown: vertex, thorax, and abdomen green, the last with pale red-edged dorsal spots.

Expanse of wings: 27 mm.

One ♀, December 1896.

Allied to *M. militaris* Lucas (= *dotata* Warr.) from Queensland, but quite distinct.

Brachycola obrinaria Guen. ab. **nebulifera** nov.

Distinguished from the ordinary type-form by having the space between median shade and outer line occupied by a blackish cloud from submedian fold to radial.

One ♀, January 29, 1897.

The aberration does not appear to be common: there is an example in the British Museum Collection.

Perixera (?) **rubrisecta** sp. nov.

Forewings: pinkish grey, dusted with darker grey and reddish atoms; basal line marked by small black dots on the subcostal, median, and submedian veins, and in the cell and on submedian fold, and by two additional dots nearer base, on costa and subcostal vein; cell-spot blackish; outer line at five-sixths, marked by black vein-dots; traces of a submarginal line, paler between two deeper shades; marginal dots between the veins; median shade oblique, thick and diffuse, bright red.

Hindwings: the same, but the cell-spot represented by a coal-black ring with grey centre.

Underside pinkish grey; face, palpi, and forelegs above red, paler below; vertex and antennae pale ochreous, the vertex edged behind by a very fine crimson line; thorax and abdomen like wings, the latter with traces of dark segmental spots on dorsum.

Expanse of wings: 32 mm.

One ♀, dated only 1896.

The example, which is very distinctly characterised by the oblique red median shade, is unfortunately considerably worn, and the fringes are quite gone.

Pisoraca compacta sp. nov.

Forewings: yellowish ochreous, but with the ground-colour almost entirely hidden by dense reddish atoms and striae; the lines reddish, but obscure; first curved, at one-fourth, slender, marked sometimes only by dark vein-dots; second at five-sixths, incurved below middle, marked in one instance by deep red vein-dots; median shade thick, diffuse, from two-thirds of costa to near middle of inner margin, its outer edge subdentate; cell-spot reddish, variable in intensity; fringe reddish; marginal dots small reddish, between the veins.

Hindwings: the same, without first line, and with the cell-dot white, red-edged.

Underside of both wings uniform dull rosy, with the median shade and outer line more or less marked. Face, top of palpi, and forelegs deep red; thorax and abdomen like wings; vertex and antennae pinkish white.

Expanse of wings: 27 mm.

One ♂, two ♀ ♀, dated December 1895 and January 1897.

Near *P. obstataria* Wlk. from Borneo.

Pisoraca (?) *grisea* sp. nov.

Forewings: greyish white, finely dusted with grey, especially along the costal region: first line strongly outcurved near base, represented by the three usual spots on subcostal, median, and submedian veins, and by four additional spots, one on costa nearer base, one beyond the subcostal spot, one in cell, and one on submedian fold; the spots blackish; cell-spot blackish, small; median shade dark grey, distinct and denticulate, from costa at three-fourths to middle of inner margin; outer line marked by distinct black dots on veins, from costa just beyond median shade to two-thirds of inner margin; submarginal line pale, lunulate, with a dark grey shade on either side, the inner shade interrupted by the whitish ground-colour; fringe concolorous; the margin strongly crenulate, with black dots between the veins and minute specks at the vein-ends.

Hindwings: like forewings; the inner line distinct and dotted; the central line straight, dentate only on veins 6 and 7, and followed by a broad diffuse shade.

Underside of forewings brownish grey, with a rufous tinge; the inner margin white; outer line dark; submarginal pale. Hindwings whitish; the costa rufous grey; marginal shade dark grey, traversed by the pale submarginal line and preceded by an exterior line of black vein-dots. Face, palpi, and forelegs rufous brown, pale beneath; vertex, thorax, and abdomen of the ground-colour of wings; abdomen with a dark basal ring.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♀, January 24, 1897.

I place it in *Pisoraca*, from its great resemblance to *Pisoraca sordidata* Warr. from New Guinea. The wings are elongate, and their hindmargins strongly crenulate.

Xenocentris *incolorata* sp. nov.

♀. *Forewings*: pale greyish ochreous, with darker dusting; first line at nearly one-third, curved, the area within it greyer; a dark cell-spot; outer line dark grey, at two-thirds, slightly inbent beyond cell and on submedian fold; submarginal line pale, waved, between two darker shades; fringe and extreme margin pale ochreous.

Hindwings: similar, with no first line; the markings less distinct.

Underside duller, with the markings indicated towards costa. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; face and palpi slightly darker.

♂ with the markings very indistinct; fringes of the legs pale yellowish ochreous, the tuft from the base of the hindlegs reddish.

Expanse of wings: 11—12 mm.

One ♂, one ♀, dated March 15, 1897; one ♂, 1896.

The second ♂ is paler than the other, and has distinct dark dots beyond the veins at the base of fringes in both wings.

The species described by me as *Ptychopoda crinipes*, Nov. Zool. IV. p. 224, from Cedar Bay, North Queensland, should probably be included in this genus.

Chloroclystis dentatissima sp. nov.

Forewings: dull greenish grey, sometimes ochreous-tinged; the lines fine, black, acutely dentate, starting from black costal spots; one close to base, from one-sixth of costa to base of inner margin, bluntly angled on median: second from costa at two-fifths to inner margin at one-fourth, angled outwards above and below the median, inwards on the median; outer line from three-fifths of costa, angled on veins 6 and 4, indented in cell, then oblique to two-thirds of inner margin, marked with black dots at the veins; two less distinct lines in the central fascia, also denticulate at the veins, and a pale band with darker central line beyond it; submarginal line pale, uniformly dentate, the teeth filled up with black beneath costa, beyond cell, and towards anal angle; a row of black wedge-shaped dashes along margin, their points touching the points of the teeth of the submarginal line.

Hindwings: similar, without basal line.

Underside with the outer line in both wings thick and black. Head, thorax, and abdomen dull greenish grey, the abdomen sometimes with darker rings.

Expanse of wings: 18—22 mm.

Nineteen examples, mostly ♀♀.

Gymnoscelis inops sp. nov.

Forewings: dull ochreous grey, the basal area with fine dark atoms; its outer edge rounded at two-fifths, not marked with darker, but merely denoted by the paler tint beyond, which again darkens to the outer line at three-fifths, which is indented beyond cell and oblique to inner margin at middle: followed by a paler fascia with a darker line down its centre; marginal area again darker grey, with a regularly dentated pale submarginal line; fringe grey, with an interrupted dark basal line.

Hindwings: very narrow, shortly excised beyond cell, and excavated between anal angle and vein 4; like forewings; the central fascia with a paler band before it as well as beyond; fringe without dark line at base; some of the veins with black scales in places.

Underside dull grey, without markings. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings: 16 mm.

One ♀, December 1895.

Gymnoscelis nigrescens sp. nov.

Forewings: olive-ochreous, almost wholly suffused with greenish black, the only pale space being on costa beyond outer line; basal two-thirds crossed by four black waved lines, bent outwards in middle, with two paler waved lines in between at one-fifth and two-fifths; the dark area edged at two-thirds by a more distinct rather silvery whitish line, finely edged itself with dark; submarginal line fine, denticulate, the teeth filled in with black except in the pale space beyond cell;

marginal area blackish green, with the veins distinctly black; fringe blackish green, with bright white dashes beyond veins.

Hindwings : wholly blackish green, except a small pale space on inner margin beyond outer line.

Underside dull dark grey, with the markings indicated. Head, palpi, and abdomen olive-ochreous; thorax dark green; abdomen with dark rings.

Expanse of wings : 18 mm.

One ♀, December 1895.

Near *G. coquina* Warr. and *ectochloros* Hmps.

***Pasiphilodes maculilinea* sp. nov.**

Forewings : whitish grey; the lines inwardly oblique, minutely dentate, and starting from black costal spots; a black costal spot close to base; first line at one-fourth, marked with darker scales at the veins, and preceded by a paler space; outer line at two-thirds, indented just below costa, excurved round cell, the teeth filled in with black beyond cell and on inner margin; submarginal line with the teeth filled in with darker, especially below costa, and followed by a pale space; through the central fascia two faint grey lines are discernible parallel to the edges, and one beyond the outer edge; fringe concolorous, with interrupted dark dashes along the base.

Hindwings : similar, the dark blotches on the lines smaller.

Underside dark grey, with a decided reddish tinge, the markings indistinct. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale grey like the wings; abdomen with a large blackish blotch on basal segments.

Expanse of wings : 12 mm.

One ♀, December 1895.

Hindwings with hindmargin concave from anal angle to vein 3 and opposite the cell.

***Heterostegane insulata* sp. nov.**

Forewings : ochreous, speckled with dark ferruginous; the lines dark ferruginous; first near base, acutely angulated in cell, then oblique to inner margin at one-fourth; the included area with dark ferruginous spots; median shade oblique, diffuse, at two-fifths, acutely denticulated along veins 6, 4, and 1; outer line at two-thirds, slender, waved, and denticulate; submarginal line thick, from costa at three-fourths, forming a blunt right angle beyond cell and a rounded sinus on submedian fold; marginal line deep ferruginous, thickened into dots between the veins, and connected with submarginal line by blotches opposite cell and broadly at anal angle; fringe concolorous.

Hindwings : like forewings, but without first line; an apical brown blotch beyond submarginal line, and sometimes another at anal angle; traces of an additional obscure shade between median and outer line, which is also sometimes visible on forewings.

Underside similar, but with the markings blurred and coarser. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous, with ferruginous markings; face, palpi, and forelegs darker.

Expanse of wings : 22—23 mm.

Five ♀♀, dated December and January 1895, 1896, 1897.

Chogada callicrossa.

Boarmia callicrossa Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1889. p. 498.

Meyrick described this species from a pair, very dissimilar, from Port Moresby, New Guinea. In the series from Key Island there are five ♀♀ and fourteen ♂♂, and it is evident at once that the species is a very variable one. All five ♀♀ are white, with greyish ochreous tints; eight ♂♂ agree with this form, but are rather more strongly and darkly marked. This, at least in Key Island, is the common form. Of the remaining six ♂♂, two have the inner half of forewings and costal half or third of hindwings suffused with rufous grey; two others have the fawn-coloured fasciae largely developed; while the fifth and sixth answer to the original description of Meyrick, inasmuch as one has the central fascia closely filled with black and grey scales, as in Meyrick's ♂, while the other is wholly suffused with rufous, like his ♀; but the deep black borders to the subterminal line, which in his ♂ occur in the unsuffused form, are in this instance united with the suffused form, rendering it still more unlike any of the others. Taking Meyrick's irrorated ♂ form, as we must do, as the type, his ♀ form, which is evidently not merely sexual, may be distinguished as ab. *suffusa*; that with the partial suffusion, as *particolor*; that with the broad fawn-coloured submarginal band, as *colorata*; while the more ordinary white form may be known as ab. *simplex*. The intensification of the black edges to the submarginal line may possibly occur at times in each of the other forms. There is one peculiarity by which the ♂♂ may be at once recognised. The fovea at base of forewings appears as a very minute eye, the circular base of the fovea being ringed with black scales, while in the centre of the summit is a smaller black ring of scales, with a minute central pale point.

Xylinophylla gen. nov.

Forewings: triangular; costa straight, but strongly convex before apex; apex bluntly rounded, subfalcate; hindmargin irregular; a blunt elbow in middle, with two sinuses above, oblique and subcrenulate below; inner margin sinuous, the anal angle lobed; no fovea.

Hindwings: with costa slightly shouldered at base, truncate at apex; a blunt tooth at vein 7, and a stronger one at vein 4; thence straight and subcrenulate to anal angle.

Antennae of ♂ quite simple; palpi upcurved in front of face, short and stout, terminal joint small, button-shaped; tongue and frenulum present; hindtibiae thickened, with a pencil of hairs in groove and four spurs.

Neuration: forewings, cell barely half as long as wing; discocellular vertical, slightly curved; first median nervule at three-fourths, second close before end of cell; radials normal: 7, 8, 9, stalked from close before end of cell; 10 free; 11 out of 12. Hindwings with first subcostal and second median from just before angle of cell.

Type: *Xylinophylla ochrea* sp. nov.

Nearest to *Gonodontis* Hub., from which it is distinguished by the simple antennae of the ♂ and by the different neuration.

Xylinophylla ochrea sp. nov.

Forewings: whitish ochreous, with sparse and coarse brown-black dusting; base of costa brownish; first line fine, at one-third of costa, where it is marked by a

brown spot, acutely angled on subcostal vein, then oblique to inner margin at one-fourth; second line from a similar triangular spot at two-thirds, bluntly angled on vein 6, then oblique, and marked by brown vein-dots to inner margin at middle, where it is thickened and dark brown; cell-spot cloudy, greyish; a very faint brown median shade, reaching inner margin close to outer line, and there brown; submarginal line interrupted, marked by three brown teeth below costa, and an irregular brown dentate mark before anal angle; a straight grey-brown line from costa just before submarginal line, intersecting the angle of outer line and touching submarginal again at inner margin; a pale brownish marginal suffusion at middle; marginal line dark brown; fringe ochreous.

Hindwings: with diffuse brownish antemedian shade, before an ocelloid cell-spot with dark grey edge: a postmedian pale brown dentate line, the teeth marked with dark dots on veins; a faint submarginal brownish shade.

Underside with the markings more distinct, deep ferruginous; both cell-spots large, dark brown; the straight outer line well marked, with a yellowish patch beyond it at costa, and the intersected angle of second line forming a brown loop with it. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous; shoulders brown, like base of costa; palpi brownish.

Expanse of wings: 46 mm.

One ♂, January 9, 1897.

Casbia scardamiata sp. nov.

Forewings: greyish flesh-colour, with numerous fine black transverse striae: crossed by five orange-fulvous fasciae, slightly curved and waved; first at one-fifth, second at one-third, third at two-thirds, fourth, broader and clearer, at four-fifths, fifth marginal: base of wing slightly fulvous-tinged; discocellular spot bright metallic; a row of black marginal dashes between the veins: fringe pinkish fulvous.

Hindwings: similar: the two antemedian fasciae obscure.

Underside pale dull yellowish, with a broad purplish fuscous marginal band. Head, thorax, and abdomen pinkish fulvous; face and palpi darker fulvous.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀, 1891.

Prionia obliquilineata Warr. ab. *mediusta* nov.

In this form the lines themselves of the forewings are not expressed, but the whole space between them is occupied by a rich dark brown cloud, paling off towards the costa.

In another example the lines are distinct as usual, and only the inner half of the median interval is invaded by the brown suffusion.

Two specimens along with five more of the type-form, including ♀♀.

It remains to add some observations on the synonymy of a few of the described insects above enumerated.

No. 7. Pagenstecher, in *Entom. Nachr.* 1896. p. 54, has himself sunk his own *Siculodes fenestrata* to Meyrick's *theorina*; my own species *subfenestrata*, described

in Nov. Zool. III. p. 342 as the type of *Orycophina*, is, I find, likewise identical; and the synonymy will therefore be

Orycophina theorina.

Siculodes theorina Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1887. p. 200 (1887). Queensland.

„ *fenestrata* Pag., *JB. Nass. Ver.* 1888. p. 183 (1888). Amboina.

Orycophina subfenestrata Warr., *Nov. Zool.* III. p. 342 (1896). Kinniginang.

No. 10. *Siculodes obliqualis*.

Pyralis obliqualis Wlk., XXXIV. p. 1522 (1865). Aru; New Guinea.

Siculodes bivittata Pag., *JB. Nass. Ver.* 1886. pp. 60. 135 (1886). Aru.

Rhodoneura hypargyra Hmps., *F. B. I. I.* p. 357 (1892). Mergui.

Though not so certain as the preceding, I believe the above synonymy will prove to be correct.

No. 29. *Metallochloa militaris*.

Iodis militaris Lucas, *Pr. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* 1891. p. 295 (1891). Brisbane.

Metallochloa dotata Warr., *Nov. Zool.* III. p. 367 (1896). Port Mackay.

No. 42. *Craspedia parasira*.

Acidalia parasira Meyr., *Tr. E. S.* 1887. p. 485 (1887). New Guinea.

Craspedia discata Warr., *Nov. Zool.* 1897. p. 218 (1897). Trobriand Islands.
